# The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 18.

Saturday, July 19. 1735.

No. 18.


## The Ancient Constitution *farther considered, and* compared *with the present.*

F the Writer upon the *ancient Conſtitution* and *Antiquity of Parliaments* had been (to uſe his *own Phraſe*) a Man of *an hiſtorical Underſtanding*, he would have ſaved his Readers the Trouble of groping thro' ſo many Pages of thick Darkneſs; but he has no Underſtanding of what he writes out: For, without conſidering *the State* of the Kingdom, the *Nature* of the Monarchy, *the Power* of the *Church* and *Nobility*, and the *true*, tho' *deplorable* Condition of *the People* in the Times we are inveſtigating, he reſts *the whole* of his Argument upon *a few definite Words* of old Authors; ſuch as *Matt. Paris*'s Populus Universus, *&c.* which he puts down, and then gravely concludes: "Thus have I ſhewn, that *the People of England* had always a Share in the Legiſlature of this Kingdom, tho' the Manner of exerciſing that Right, and the Form of holding Parliaments have often varied. —— Again, tho' various Alterations have been made in *the Form* of our Parliaments, yet *the Eſſentials* have been preſerved, and *the People* were never deprived of their Share in thoſe Aſſemblies. And finally, that *Liberty* was *our ancient Inheritance*, delivered down to us thro' a long Succeſſion of Ages, *&c.*"

This, he ſays, he has proved, without offering *one Argument* to ſupport it, but ſuch Words as *Communitas Populi, Angliæ, Anglorum, &c.* not knowing, that *Communitas Populi* ſignified no more at that Time, than the *Prælati, Barones, & Magnates*; for all theſe including ſome of *the leſſer Tenants in Capite*, were *the Communitas Angliæ, tota Nobilitas Angliæ, Univerſitas Baronagii, Univerſitas Regni, &c.* as might be ſhewn by a great Number of Authorities of *Writs, Records*, and *Charters*; but *one* is ſufficient, which is *the Letter* ſent by *the great Men* of the Kingdom in *Henry* the Third's Reign, to deſire the Pope not to conſecrate the King's half-Brother Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

*The Title of which Letter is,*

Litteræ miſſæ *a Communitate Angliæ* Domino Papæ, and the Direction thus, *Sanctiſſimo in Chriſto Patri Alexandro, divina Providentia ſanctæ Univerſalis Eccleſiæ ſummo Pontifici*, Communitas Comitum, Procerum, Magnatum, Aliorumque Regni Angliæ, *&c.* We ſee here, that *the Earls, Noblemen*, or *Barons*, are called the Community of *England*; and who doth our Author think were *thoſe Peers* that wrote to the Pope? Not his Populus Universus, but the *leſſer Tenants in Capite*, who, tho' not *formally Barons*, were accounted *Barons Peers*, and ſent for to Parliament *as ſuch*.

Tho' *Monks, Friers*, and other *Tale-Tellers* called *Hiſtorians*, might, by a romantick figurative Way of ſpeaking, call thoſe *great Men* (who perhaps were not above a Thouſand or two in Number) *the People, the whole People*, or *the Populus Univerſus*; yet, would any Man, who pretends to *reaſon* about *the Nature* of the Ancient Conſtitution, ſuffer himſelf to be carried away by ſuch *idle Sounds* and *looſe general Expreſſions*? Would any Man of common *Senſe* or *Honeſty* at this Day, call a *Thouſand or two* of Perſons of large Eſtates *the People of England*, eſpecially when *the ſole Matter* in queſtion was, What were *the Rights of the People by virtue of the Conſtitution*, from the Conqueſt down thro' ſeveral Ages afterwards?

'Tis very evident to all who know the State of Things at that Time, that *the People* were of no Conſideration; the Legiſlature was not then *regal, ariſtocratical*, and *democratical*, as 'tis now; but *regal* and *ariſtocratical only*; and the *Ariſtocracy* was compoſed of the *dignified Clergy* and *the great Laiety*. *The People* had *no right by the Conſtitution* in making *Laws*, or ſerving on *Juries*, of being *Electors* or *elected*; for they had *no Property*. The *Church*, till *the Statute of Mortmain* was made, had near *two Thirds* of the Lands, and the *King* and *Barons* the reſt; but *the People* had nothing of *their own*; nor indeed were their *Perſons their own*, but belonged to the *King*, the *Church*, or the *Nobility*, who looked upon them as their *Vaſſals* and *Slaves*, or *Head of Cattle*, and would have *treated* them as ſuch too, *knocked them o'the Head, and eat them*, had not *theſe Vaſſals* been of more Service to them *when alive*, and *the Cattle* more pleaſant to their Taſte *when dead*. They were *Slaves* every Way; no Part of the *Land their own*; their *Bodies not their own*; nor could they ſay *their Souls* were *their own*; and yet *theſe People, the real whole People, the true Populus Univerſus*, are raiſed up to a Dignity equal to *the preſent* People of *England!* But can any thing be ſo monſtrouſly abſurd? Can theſe *poor, juſt animated Clods*, theſe *Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water*, who were *the abſolute Property* of others, be compared to *the People* of *England* at this Day, when there are *three or four hundred thouſand Freeholders and Freemen*, who make their own Laws; who try their own Fellow Subjects; who are no Man's Property; who are *as truly their own* as the greateſt Nobility in the Kingdom; nay, as *the King himſelf*; who are, in every Senſe of the Word, *Freemen*; who have not only their *Eſtates* free, and their *Perſons* free, but their *Underſtandings* free too.

This is our happy *Caſe*, and not only the Happineſs of *Freeholders* and *Freemen*; but the Happineſs of *all the Individuals* in the Kingdom, tho' they have no Share of Land, nor are free of a Corporation; tho' they are not *legales Homines*, or free, in the *legal Senſe* of the Word; yet they are abſolutely free in *the natural Senſe* of it: Their *Perſons* are as free as *the Perſon* of Majeſty itſelf; and their *little daily Properties* are full as ſecure. No Man, no not *the higheſt*, can ſay to *the meaneſt* Man in *England, What doſt thou?* while he violates no Man's Property, nor injures any Man's Perſon: This, I ſay, is the fortunate Condition of *Engliſhmen at this Day*; they are *all really free*; and there are almoſt half a Million *legally free*; whereas, in the Times we are writing about, no Man had any *real Freedom*, and but very few *legal Freedom*.

From theſe Premiſes, which (by thoſe who are acquainted with the *State* of ancient Times) are known to be *ſtrictly* true, what ſhall we think of an *Author*, who affirms, That *the People of England, the whole People were Free*; and, that *Parliaments* were the ſame *eſſentially*, tho' not *formally*, as they are now. How could *Parliaments* be the ſame *eſſentially*, when there was ſo ſmall a Proportion of *legal Men*, Freeholders or Freemen, perhaps not *one in a Thouſand* to what there are now? And, when thoſe Freeholders or Freemen, few as they were, did not *chooſe* any Member of Parliament, or ſend *one Man* up to the *great Councils*; when, there were no *Electors* nor *Elected*: But, *the King ſent* for what Perſons he pleaſed among *his great Tenants*; as we have ſhewn, beyond all Poſſibility of Contradiction, from King *John*'s *Magna Charta*, and other Authorities; and, as *our Author* himſelf has acknowledged in his laſt Paper, where he ſays, "The Perſons "who *compoſed* thoſe Aſſemblies, in ancient Times, "*took their Seats by virtue of their Tenures*, and not by "Election, or Delegation, as at preſent." Is not this affirming with me, That the *Parliaments* of thoſe Days, were neither *compoſed* of the People, nor *choſen* by the People? For which I was called *Infamous Wretch*, and the Poſition, an *Infamous Poſition*. But, let the People judge, who is the *moſt infamous Wretch*? The Man who aſſerts, with all *Circumſtances* and *hiſtorical Evidence* on his Side, that the *ancient Engliſh* were *Slaves*, and, that *Liberty* was not their *Inheritance*: Or, the Man who aſſerts, againſt the *Evidence* of our Senſes, and againſt the *Experience* of every Subject in *England*, that we are, at preſent, in a State of Legal Slavery, and Parliamentary Tyranny? And yet this, I do affirm, is the Senſe and Words too of ſeveral late *Craftſmen* wrote by the *Author* we are now contending with.

But, to proceed: Can the *Eſſence* of our Parliaments, I ſay, be *the ſame then and now*, when, *the Parliaments of thoſe Days* had *not one Eſſential* neceſſary to the Conſtitution of a free national Parliament; and, our *preſent Parliaments have every Eſſential*? 'Tis *Eſſential* to a true national Parliament, that the *People* in general, *be Free, legally Free*, and *Electors by Law*; and alſo, that *the People do really Elect*, and ſend up *Delegates* or *Repreſentatives* to act for them; and, that no *Law* can be made without them. Theſe Things are *Eſſential* to a Free Parliament; and yet none of them belong to the *ancient* Parliaments; for the *Generality* of the People were not Free; not above one in a Thouſand; and thoſe who were Free in a *legal* Senſe, did not Elect, or ſend up Repreſentatives: Nay, they did not (as our *Author* phraſes it, for he would fain make the moſt of *Antiquity*) take their Seats merely by virtue of their *Tenures*. They were, indeed, *obliged*, by their *Tenures*, to pay the King *perſonal Service*; and ſo might be obliged to come when he ſent for them: But, coming to the great Councils or Parliaments, was not a Right ariſing from their Tenures; but rather a *Qualification*, for being ſummoned. For the Members which compoſed thoſe Councils were the King's Tenants in *Chief*, as *Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Barons*, and ſome of the *leſſer Tenants*, who were accounted *Barons Peers*. Theſe were ſummoned, the *Greater*, by particular Letters from the King; the *Leſſer*, by a Letter ſent from the King to his *Sheriff* or *Bailiff*; but the People, even the Landed People of the greateſt Poſſeſſions, choſe no *Repreſentatives*; nor did the Members of theſe Great Councils *repreſent the Commons*, but *acted for themſelves*. Choice and Representation came in about the Cloſe of *Henry the Third*, tho' not practiſed conſtantly till ſome time after: But this, and the *Progreſs of Liberty*, through infinite Struggles and Difficulties, till it arrived to a very great, tho' not abſolute Perfection, by the *Revolution*, and the *Settlement* of the Crown in the preſent Royal Family, ſhall be the Subject of another Diſcourſe; for, I think, I cannot do greater Service to my Country, than by ſhewing the People the *Difference* between the *old* Times and the *preſent*: And, the Excellency of the *Modern Conſtitution* above the *Ancient*, eſpecially when ſo much *invidious Pains* have been taken, by *Miſrepreſentation* and *falſe Arts*, to raiſe and dignify the *Ancient*, on purpoſe to diſgrace and vilify the *Modern*.

F. Osborne.

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*Hague, July 20. N. S.*

THIS Day the Marquis de Fenelon delivered the following Memorial, in the Name of his Maſter the Moſt Chriſtian King, to a Deputation of the States General.

'The Allied Crowns have great Reaſon to be ſurprized at the Manner in which the King of Great 'Britain and the States General interpreted the Anſwer 'the Allies formerly delivered to them, ſo full of Juſtice and Integrity.

'They are really inclined for Peace; a Situation 'which Religion, and the Repoſe of the People, make 'at all Times deſirable; but they cannot conſent to 'any but a Peace ſolid, honourable, and which ſhall 'procure the general Welfare of Europe.

'The Affairs of Poland brought on the preſent War. 'The King of Great Britain, and their High Mightineſſes, have themſelves acknowledged, that the Honour of France is intereſted in it. The Allied 'Crowns inſiſt upon a ſuitable Satisfaction, and ſuch 'as ſhall ſecure the Rights and Liberties of that 'Kingdom.

'The Power of the Emperor ſeems no leſs capable 'of alarming Europe than that of the Allied Crowns; 'and were the Propoſitions relating to the Dominions 'in Italy agreed to on the Foot they were preſented, 'the Emperor would be more powerful than ever in 'Italy, and more able to impoſe the Law, not only in 'thoſe Parts, but even in the reſt of Europe: 'Tis 'therefore right to form ſuch Diſpoſitions as may fix 'the general Repoſe on a ſolid Baſis. The Allied 'Crowns are not averſe to treat of ſuch Points at a 'Congreſs, as may tend to anſwer this End, labouring at the ſame time to remove whatever may be 'contrary to the Peace, or may interrupt it in Time 'to come.

'They consent to an Armistice; and as 'they have no Views but what are ſincerely equitable, 'their Succeſſes will not hinder them from coming 'into it readily, *on Condition the ſame be general, well 'guarranted, and that Things remain in Statu quo during the whole Time of its Continuance.*

'Such are the real Sentiments of the Allied Crowns, 'in which the King of Great Britain and the States 'General will readily diſtinguiſh the Paſſion they bear 'for Peace.'

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*Corsica, July* 9. The two Senators Hug Fiesco and Pierre Giustiniani, Genoese living in Bastia, having published the General Pardon, and promised all Advantages to the Malecontents, to induce them to an Accommodation, permitting them even to carry Fire Arms; upon Terms so favourable, the People appeared well enough disposed to submit to their ancient Government, and retake the Yoke thus lightened; some Villages near Bastia had come in, others were about it, when Lieutenant-Colonel Rivarola, a Native of Bastia, of the Revolting Party (the same who some Months ago, raised a Regiment in Corsica, for the King of Spain, of which he is Lieutenant-Colonel) came into the Island with a Vessel of 8 Guns, and having landed in the District of Braone 800 Fusils, 24 Barrels of Powder, and a Quantity of Balls and Flints, the Malecontents, encouraged by such a Succour, turned about, and would hearken then to no Accommodation with the Republick of Genoa; but support, with Arms in Hand, their Liberties. Those Villages that submitted, re united with their old Friends, and declare War a-new against their old Tyrants; however, the Sieur Felix Pinello, was lately arrived at Bastia, with full Power to treat for, and establish an Accommodation; but we do not believe he will succeed in it.

## *LONDON.*

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole is expected on Thursday next from Houghton Hall in Norfolk.

Last Thursday the House of the Honourable Mrs. Coventry in James-street by Bedford-Row, was robbed of a good deal of Plate and other Things of Value.

Yesterday Morning the Surveyor and the Workmen, that are to be employed in Beautifying Lincoln's-Inn Fields, met there, and staked out the Ground for the Bason, which 'tis said will be 140 Feet over, and they are to begin the Work on Monday Morning next.

Last Monday died at the Bath the Lady Reed, Relict of the late Sir James Reed, Kt. possessed of an Estate of 2000 l. per Annum, which devolves to Thomas Reed, her Son, Captain of one of his Majesty's Ships.

Yesterday Morning about one o'Clock, the Southampton Stage Coach, going from hence to Southampton, by some Accident, was over-turned into the Ditch beyond Kensington Turnpike, wherein were six Passengers, and before any Body could come to their Assistance, Mrs. Wisdale, a Servant belonging to the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar, was smothered and bruised in such a Manner, that she died on the Spot: All the other Passengers, excepting a Child, were sadly cruss'd, and the Coachman, who was thrown into the Ditch, was likewise so bruised, that Yesterday he lay at the Point of Death. The Deceased was carried to the Star and Garter in the said Road, and this Day the Coroner's Jury will set on her Body.

Yesterday Morning James Matthews of Old Brentford, Esq; was married to Miss Catherine Sherrard, Daughter of the late John Sherrard, of Banbury in the County of Oxford.

Last Thursday Night an unfortunate Accident happened at the White Swan at Holborn-bridge, where Mr. Sharp, the noted Bricklayer, who was employed by the City of London to turn the Arches over the Channels of Fleet Ditch, having made a new Vault, was present with the Carpenters at striking the Scaffolding, and the Work not being sufficiently settled, it fell in upon them, and killed Mr. Sharp and two of the Carpenters. Mr. Rivers, the Master Carpenter, was gone out the Moment before.

Last Monday Mr. Omar of Southwark riding from thence to Barnes, met, between Barnes-Common and Wandsworth, Turpin the Butcher, one of Gregory's Gang, with another Person, well mounted, and not caring for their Company, clapt Spurs to his Horse, in Hopes to have got from them; but the Rogues turned about, and coming up with him, obliged him to dismount; and Turpin suspecting that he knew him, presented a Pistol, and would have shot him, but was prevented by the other, who pull'd his Pistol out of his Hand, after which they rode off.

The Hon. Mr. Verney, Chief Justice of Chester, is not gone the Circuit, as was said in some of the Paper; nor does he set out till after the last Seal.

This Week the Letters Patent passed the Great Seal of Great Britain, containing a Grant unto William Kent, Esq; of the Office of Master Mason of all his Majesty's Works.

As did also the Letters Patent containing a Grant unto Westby Gill, Esq; of the Office of Master Carpenter to his Majesty.

Yesterday John Guise, Esq; was introduced to her Majesty at Kensington; and had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed by his Majesty to the Post of Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's first Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of Major General Russel deceased.

And the same Day Francis Fuller, Esq; kissed her Majesty's Hand at Kensington, on his being appointed first Major of the said Regiment.

Yesterday Morning died at her House at Sheen, in the County of Middlesex, Mrs. Hornby, Relict of the late Daniel Hornby, Esq; who lately died at the Bath, possessed of an Estate of 4000 l. per Annum.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar, Treasurer of his Majesty's Houshold, will set out from his House in Burlington Gardens, for his Seat in Hampshire.

Next Week the Assizes begin at the following Places, viz.

Monday, at Hertford, for the County of Hertfort; at the Castle of Lincoln, for the County of Lincoln, and at the Castle of Cambridge, for the County of Cambridge.

Wednesday, at Stafford, for the County of Stafford; at Chelmsford, for the County of Essex; and at the Castle of Durham, for the County of Durham.

Thursday, at Dorchester, for the County of Dorset; at St. Edmund's-Bury, for the County of Suffolk; and at Nottingham, for the County of Nottingham:

And on Saturday at Derby, for the County of Derby.

To-morrow the Lord Chief Justice Eyre, and Mr. Baron Thomson, will set out to hold the Home Circuit.

A Gentleman has challeng'd the Reverend Mr. Orator Henley, Morning and Evening every Sunday, on the Quakers Religion; and he has been obliged to answer it.

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Yesterday Bank Stock was 137 3-4ths. India 145 1-half without the Dividend. South Sea 82 1-4th, for the Opening. Old Annuity 106 to 1-8th. New ditto 106 5-8ths, for the Opening. Three per Cent. Annuity 94, for the Opening. Royal-Assurance 95 1-half without the Dividend. London-Assurance 12 1-4th. African 15. India Bonds 4l. 12s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2l. 10s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 2l. 12s. Premium. Bank Circulation 8l. Premium. Salt Tallies 3l. Premium. English Copper 2l. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 10s. to 2l. per Cent. Discount.

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Excise-Office, London, July 11, 1735.

*BY Order of the Honourable Commissioners of Excise, on Wednesday the 23d Instant, will be exposed to Sale (in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon) several Parcels of condemn'd Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee Raw and Roasted, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters, Soap, and Starch; which may be viewed the 21st and 22d Instant, at the Excise Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom-House, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.*

*Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the said Office on Friday the 18th Instant.*

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WHereas it was Advertised in Yesterday's News-Papers, that the *London Journal* was dropt; this is to Inform the Publick, that the LONDON JOURNAL, N° 837, is this Day published, and will continue to be published every Saturday as usual, by J. PEELE at Locke's Head in Amen Corner, Pater-noster-Row. Where Advertisements are taken in.

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Just Published,

THE MAGICK-GLASS: Or, Visions of the Times.

The CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. Some Account of Mercurio. His Vision of Autumnus's Apartment; and his Interview with Rumour, the Demon of Intelligence.

CHAP. II. Devils injured by the Characters and Representations of Men. The Adventures of the Magick-Glass; and a Sermon of the Devil's on the bad Effects of wrong Education.

CHAP. III. A Query of Mercurio's, with respect to the Ladies, and the Devil's Reply. A short Hint of the Devils that busy themselves with human Affairs. Some Portraits copied from the Life, by the Help of the Magick-Glass. And some Pieces in the Historical Style, serious and comical.

CHAP. IV. More Figures a-la-mode de Londres, with a shrewd Remark or two of the Devil's, that Mercurio though very pertinent both as to Time and Place.

CHAP. V. Two or three Sketches that belong to the last Catalogue, with a capital Scene of Change-Alley, and a Perspective of the Royal-Exchange.

CHAP. VI. A distant View of a City Feast. And a Specimen of some Copies that have Originals without Number.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Ivy-Lane, near Pater-noster-Row. Price 1s.

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This Day is published,

*The FIFTH EDITION*, of

A SERMON preached before the Learned Society of Lincoln's-Inn, on January the 30th 1732, from Job xxxiv. 30. *That the Hypocrite reigneth not, lest the People be ensnared.* By a Layman.

Printed for J. PEELE in Amen-Corner, Pater-Noster-Row. Price 1s.

*Where may be had, the Fourth Edition of*

A SUPPLEMENT to the Layman's Sermon. Addressed to every important and most solemn Churchman, Solicitor-General for Causes Ecclesiastical. Price 6d.

*Of also the Fifth Edition corrected of*

An Examination of the Facts and Reasonings in the Lord Bishop of CHICHESTER's Sermon, preach'd before the House of Lords on Jan. 30, 1731. Humbly addressed to his Lordship. Price 1s.

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This Day is Published,

[Price SIX-PENCE]

The PATRIOT at FULL-LENGTH

OR

An Inscription for an Obelisk.

*Hoc fonte derivata clades*
*In patriam populumque fluxit* HOR.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

*For whom have been lately Printed, Price 6d. each,*

I. The ORDINARY of NEWGATE's Account of the Parentage, *Birth, and Education, strange Life and Behaviour* of CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq; who was lately condemned and executed for an Attempt to destroy the Established Constitution of Great Britain. Together with his last DYING SPEECH, and wicked idolatrous PRAYER just before he suffered.

II. The CRAFTSMAN's APOLOGY: Being a Vindication of his Conduct and Writings. In several Letters to the King.

III. A REPORT from the COMMITTEE appointed to inspect the Papers seized in the Houses or Lodgings of Mr. Carthy, alias Rabah, a reputed Titular Popish Bishop; and Joseph Nagle, a reputed Popish Solliciter, both of the City of Cork. Together with an Appendix, containing all the ORIGINAL PAPERS referred to in this Report. Published by Order of the House of Commons of Ireland.

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This Day is Published,

A COLLECTION of several TRACTS of the Right Hon. EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkeness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Impenitance. 18. Of Conscience. 19 Of an Active and Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.

IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, by insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalms of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of these Times.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peele at Locke's Head in Amen Corner.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, but the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing may be seen at T. Woodward's.

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Just Published,

(Price One Shilling and Six-Pence)

AN exact TABLE of the FEES of all the COURTS at WESTMINSTER, established in the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, as they were delivered in Parliament. Together with the FEES of the Clerks of the Peace of Middlesex and Surry, the Clerk of the Assize of the Home Circuit, and the FEES of the Cursitors Office. Also the FEES of the several Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Attornies, and Sitting Clerks belonging to the Sheriffs of the City of London. To which are now added the following Fees settled in pursuance of an Act for the Relief of Debtors with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, viz. Fees to be taken by the Warden of the Fleet; Fees to be taken by the Gaoler of the Marshalsea Prison; Fees to be taken by the Bailiff for an Arrest in the County of Middlesex, and the Liberty of the Marshal's Court; by the Keepers of the Poultry and Wood-street Compters; by the Gaol of Newgate and by the Gaoler of Ludgate.

Printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

*Of whom may be had,*

The IMPARTIAL LAWYER; or, SUITOR's GUIDE: Containing such special adjudged Cases, as immediately concern Persons employed in the Laws of England, as chief Officers, Counsellors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Attornies, Clerks, and Sollicitors. Wherein is demonstrated what Remedy the Lawyers and lawful Officers may have against such as would defame or defraud them in their lawful Practice; and also such Relief as others may have against them, for their unjust or irregular Proceedings. With a large Preface, in Answer to several popular Objections made against our Laws. Price 2s.

*LONDON:* Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row.*